LYNN'S BIG "15-CENT STRIKE."

PECCLIAR LABOR WAR THAT RIPPLES THE SHOE CITY.

the Struggle Between Rival Labor Organi-"It" as a Leader-The Violence and

Lynn, Mass., May 16.-This city is the infferer by one of the bitterest labor wars that has probably ever been waged in this country. It has been in existence since Jan. 16, and is still being waged with a vigor and persistency worthy of a great principle. No queswages is involved. The strikers are neither contending for an increased cale, nor are they resisting the efforts of "grinding capitalist" to reduce wages. The shoe manufacturer, the greatest sufferer from the strike, is an innocent party, against whom the labor agitators have no grievance. That is the unique feature of the strike.

The fight is one of organized labor against organized labor. It is a battle for supremacy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Cutters' Assembly, K. of L., the and influential labor body. The Boot ard Shoe Workers' Union aims to embrace all the shoemakers of the country under one general organization, and has undertaken o secure a foothold in this city.

This union has a stamp, which it author izes manufacturers to place upon their product as a guarantee that it is union made, in consideration of the manufacturers agreeing in writing to employ none but members of their union in their fac-

Practically all of the 1,200 cutters of this city are affiliated with the local cutters' Assembly of the Knights of Labor. They entered into an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, under the terms of which it was stipulated that when enough factories adopted the union stamp to bring he total number of cutters employed therein to 250, that a local union of the boot and shoe workers should be organized. When the time came for the Knights of Labor to live up to this agreement, a special meeting was called, the agreement was repudiated, and on Jan. 16 a strike was ordered by the Knights of Labor.

This is substantially a statement of the facts leading up to the trouble, but it is the most unimportant part of this unprecedented conflict between labor interests. For four months this war has been waged relentlessly, viciously and savagely, and all It would stagger the strongest analytical mind to find an adequate reason for it, vet the industry of the leading shoe centre of the world is threatened by the continuance of the fight, which, from present indications, may go on indefinitely.

Disinterested persons regard it as a fifteen-cent fight, which represents the difference in the weekly dues charged by the two organizations. The Boot and Shoe Workers exact 25 cents a week from the members of their organization, believing that the principle of high dues is a vital e in the success of organization. The Knights of Labor believe in lower dues. They profess to be able to save the workingman for 10 cents a week, and they charge that it is extertion and robbery to compel the shoe workers to pay 25 cents a week. That is why it is called a fifteen-cent fight!

The law has been defied openly and violated flagrantly. The Police Department, inhabitants, has been practically helpless to put down lawlessness and riot, which has repeatedly occurred during the past four months. The Mayor of the city, who talks much and accomplishes little, when appealed to by the manufacturers to give heir, men protection, has assured them that he would do so, and has had the effrontery to maintain his ability to do so. in the face of all the disorder and riot that ave occurred from time to time. The minufacturers have openly charged that the Mayor and the police were in sympathy with the strikers, and that they did

not want to enforce the laws. Conditions that have existed for the past few months certainly go to bear out these charges. Men and women have been attacked upon the most public thoroughfares in broad daylight and not a single arrest made. Houses where those who took the places of the strikers live have been bombarded with stones and the lives of the occupants jeoparded. Innocent women have been smeared with rotten eggs and their clothing ruined by arafetida, and law-abiding citizens have been sandbagged and almost murdered because they wanted to work for a living.

Repeated efforts have been made to settle the trouble, but they have been dismal failures. Public-spirited citizens, men who have the confidence and respect of the community, have attempted to adjust the differences between the rival organizations, but they have abandoned the task, disgusted and disappointed. The Board of Trade, the State Board of Arbitration, Judge Berry and other agencies have offered their services to bring both sides together. but they failed to effect a compromise.

The reason is plain. If the difference between the two unions was of a character to which reason and common sense might be applied, it would be an easy matter to effect a settlement, but, unfortunately for Lynn and for the shoe manufacturers, it is not of this kind. From the 15-cent issue it has degenerated into a personal contest between labor agitators, and the issue now at stake is which is the greater-John F. Tobin, head of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, or I. Boynton Armstrong, leader of the Knights of Labor. It is no longer a question of the preservation of either union, or of jurisdiction, but the vital thing to be decided is, who is "It."

Lynn has always been afflicted with labor agitators, but the trouble and sorrow which they brought to the people have been minimized because there has never been more than one who claimed to be supreme in any particular industry. Now two agitators have set up their claims to the title of "supreme agitator," and they are proceeding to establish their claims at the expense of the chief industry of the city, as well as its good hame among sister cities of the United

Had Lynn been free from the presence of labor agitators, instead of having a population of 70,000, conservative people elieve that it would have three times that figure and that its industry and commercial importance would be increased correspond-

But the labor agitator has found Lynr a good place in which to spread the gospel of discontent, and Lynn has paid the penally for his presence there. The fight which is now on is but a sign of the times, which represents labor fighting labor in the struggle for leadership, which carries with it jobs where the work is light and the

pay correspondingly good. The rights which labor concedes to capital is well illustrated in the position in which the shoe manufacturers find themselves in the present conflict. They are in no sense voluntary parties to it. They had entered into a contract with one of the labor organizations, primarily because they were obliged to and because they

regarded it as a good business proposition. The other labor organization says to the manufacturers:

"We will not allow you to do business with that labor organization, and you must not recognize them. You must recognize us. We are satisfied with the prices you pay us and with the hours of labor, but we object to any but members of our organization working in the cutting rooms the Weak-Kneed Attitude of the Mayor. of your factories, and, as a guarantee of good faith on your part, we require you to give a bond of \$1,000 for the carrying out of this contract on your part. On our part we expect that you will take our word for the performance of any agree-

ment that we make." This left the manufacturers between the devil and the deep sea. To ignore one organization involved them in a strike with the other, and they presumably chose the less of the two evils. As a result of the war the manufacturers lost most of their summer business, which went West to enrich the pockets of the shoemakers there who are wise enough to profit by the foolishness of their Lynn fellows.

Meantime, the warring factions are battling to determine who is "it," while Lynn is gradually losing its place as the leading shoe centre of the world, and other shoe centres are taking advantage of the opportunity to get its business.

CHICAGO BUTCHERS STRIKE. Nearly 600 Shops Affected-People Have

Difficulty in Getting Meat. CHICAGO, May 16.—Butchers in nearly six hundred meat markets on the North and West sides struck to-day. Housewives in these two divisions of the city had difficulty in getting their meat for Sunday With the cracker bakeries of the National Biscuit Company already closed and 2.500 men and women idle and the Bakers and Confectioners' Union strike in sympathy with the striking waiters of seven bakery lunch restaurants of H. H. Kohlsaat & Co., a famine of food looms up in addition to the famine of clean collars and shirts and shirt waists which has afflicted the

STRIKERS ANGRY AT YALE MEN. Union Teamsters to Appeal to President Hadley

NEW HAVEN, May 16 .- President Hadley of Yale to-night refused to say what action the Yale officials would take in connection with the attempt of the students to break the teamsters strike here by taking the places of the strikers and driving the trucks. The Yale boys continued to drive the wagons this afternoon and whenever they went through the centre of the city they were greeted with derisive vells by the

The action of the students is regarded still more unfavorably by the union since it learned that the officers of the university made an appeal yesterday to Orrin J. Stockford, the organizer of the teamsters' union, for union men to cart coal to the university. The new dining hall was without coal and it was feared that it would have to be closed unless men could be secured to deliver the coal.

That would mean that 1,200 students would be without a boarding place. Mr. the university.

The university will be supplied with coal by Mr. Stockford until President Hadley men to withdraw the students from the teams. A committee with such a petition will call on President Hadley on Monday, and if he does not take some action the coal supply of the university will be cut off, so far as the delivery of it by the union

One of the conspicuous drivers of the trucks is a freshman named Perrin, the son of Prof. Bernadotte Perrin of the Greek department of the university. The nonunion drivers of the trucks are being watched carefully by the strikers.

A student attempted to deliver a twohorse truck load of meat to a local butcher late this afternoon. The strikers followed the team and when it reached the shop they informed the union employees of the situation. The employees told the owner of the store if the non-union men were per-mitted to cart the meat into the store, they would out work. So smid the lears of would quit work. So amid the jeers of several hundred spectators the Yale truck-man dumped his load of meat on the sidewalk, and later the boss had to carry it into

The bakers of the city to-day began a campaign to break the journeymen's bakers' strike by baking their own bread. Many of them had not had on a baker's apron or made a batch of bread in twenty-

apron or made a batch of bread in twenty-five years.
* While the bosses were toiling inside to get out a supply of bread for the city, the policemen of the city were stationed out-side to protect them from interference by the strikers. The supply of bread baked last night was distributed only to the hotels and restaurants to-day, where it was most needed, and was not on public sale.

The journeymen bakers say they will open bakeries of their own next week if the strike is not settled and run them on the the strike is not settled and run them on the cooperative plan. Representatives of several large baking concerns were in the city urging the strikers to come to nearby cities for work. The store in this city owned by Frank Munsey, the Mohican, was complained of to-day by the strikers, who held that the bread being put out by this concern was not baked properly. The Board of Health began an investigation this afternoon.

DENVER'S BIG STRIKE.

General Call Out of All Hands in Union Labor Organizations.

DENVER, Col., May 16 .- At 2 o'clock this morning the General Executive Committee of the labor organizations issued an order calling out 2,350 more workmen, making 5,200 now out in Denver. The unions called out and their strength are: Cigarmakers, 376; paper makers, 53; pulp, sulphide and paper mill workers, 31; international firepaper mill workers, 31, international engineers at mills, other employees at mills, 10; brewers, 115; beer bottlers, 76; retail clerks, 139; lady clerks' union, 82; mattress makers, 135; garment workers, 136; coopers' union, 23; electrical workers, 24; el

tobacco strippers, 83; stage employees, 57; journeymen barbers, 385; bartenders' union, 140. The committee added: "We also urge upon every wage earner and sympathizing workman to cease work at the same time. This is a contest solely for the preservation of the American laborer to organize and we urge every wage earner to assert his manhood for this consum-

It is believed all unions except those of the printing and building trades will be out by to-morrow.

IRONWORKERS LOCKED OUT. Continental Company of Greenpoint Will

Now Hire a New Set of Men. All the workmen of the Continental Iron Works in Greenpoint were locked out yesterday. About three hundred and fifty boilermakers and helpers demanded an increase of 15 per cent. in wages, a ninehour day and the recognition of their union. The company was willing to concede the first two demands, but would not recognize

A strike was begun on May 1, only a few machinists remaining at work. The strik-ers were informed last Monday that untheir names would be atricken from the payroll. Only a few of the strikers returned to work and on Friday night the company decided to lock out all its employees, which was done yesterday. New men will be engaged to-morrow.

BUILDERS MATURING PLANS.

TO FIGHT "PURGATORIAL INFLIC-TION" OF THE UNIONS.

t May Be a Year Before Steps Are Taken to Form a National Organization -Meeting on Tuesday Evening May Determine Plan and Scope of Battle.

While there was not a formal meeting vesterday of representatives of the associations in the building trades which decided on Friday night to form a centra: defensive organization as a protection against the arbitrary exactions of the unions, som of hose who attended the meeting talked of the plan and scope of the association

that is desired. The meeting on Tuesday evening, which will be held at 1123 Broadway, will be composed of the executive committees of the associations represented at Friday night's meeting. These will form a central executive committee w ich will resolve itself into a committee of plan and scope for

the proposed central body. Charles L Eidlitz, who made the speech of the evening on Friday, was congratulated yesterday by a number of those who attended the meeting on the able presentation of the case which he made. He said yesterday that the meeting on Tuesday right will probably be attended by about 125 people, who will form the central executive committee As to the scope of the association, he said:

"It is not proposed to make the association anything more than a defensive one at the present time. There are a great many contracts in force between the employers' association and the unions which do not expire for a year, and it will probably be a year before any steps are

raken to form a national organization.

"At least there is no intention of doing so now, though we are receiving letters from employers urging the formation of a national association of employers from every part of the country. I have no doubt that ultimately such an association will be formed."

that ultimately such an association will be formed."

Mr. Eidlitz said that the association would not go into business to fight unions, but it would fight the exacting and harassing demands which made every building season for the last two years a sort of purgatorial infliction for the employers. It was in the natural evolution of affairs that a halt should be called, and the thing was bound to come to the breaking point. It had reaced the breaking point now.

The general impression among the employing builders, contractors and others vesterday was that when the association is formed each branch of industry will be

yesterday was that when the association is formed each branch of industry will be ready to support the other. In case, for instance, where employers encounter unreasonable demands from the unions the other employers in the association would come to the rescue and concerted action would be taken.

would be taken.

With regard to the shut down of the lumber and building material yards, no one would undertake to say what the conclusion of it would be. All employers concerned in it said that it would last until there was a complete withdrawal of the union demands.

mands.

At the headquarters of the Lumber Dealers and Building Material Dealers' associations, 18 Broadway, it was said that the shut down was more complete than ever.

A representative of the Building Material Dealers' Association, said: "The whole matter now depends on how well the business is tied up. The fight must be settled now for good and all and it will be better both for the unions and the employers to have it thoroughly settled."

have it thoroughly settled."

As far as the Lumber Dealers' Association is concerned, it was learned that if any member of the association wants to supply lumber to the public schools, he will not be forbidden to do so by the association. Some labor leaders admitted yesterday that the walking delegates and other offi-cers of the unions were going too far. A representative labor leader said:

"When the Plasterers' Union forced the employers to sign an agreement by which

employers to sign an agreement by which there must be one foreman appointed by the union for every two plasterers, this foreman to do no work and be paid \$6 a day. I think the building trades unions went the limit. I do not blame the employers for organizing for protection. This kind of thing hurts the workingmen as well as the em-

ployers and the public."

William K. Fertig, secretary of the Building Trades' Association, who issued the call for the meeting on Tuesday, said that he did not want it to be understood that the association was designed to fight trades unionism. It was designed to put a stop to any further encroachments of the trades on the privileges of the employers forth no walking delegate could invade buildings at his pleasure and make any demands he saw fit, and the rights of imployers would be vigorously protected

MINERS WANT JUDGE GRAV. They Favor Him for Seventh Member of the Board of Concillation.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 16 .- District Presidents Fahey, Dettey and Nichols, representing the mine workers on the Board of Conciliation, will have a conference on Monday with Supt. R. C. Luther in Pottsville, to make preliminary arrangements for hearing the grievances of the mine workers. They hope to arrange for the regular hearings to begin during the latter part of next week. Facts concerning the grievances have been prepared and are ready to be submitted to the board. At present the mine workers seem to favor selecting Judge Gray as the seventh member of the board.

Seventy-five Moulders Strike.

SYRACUSE, May 16 .- Seventy-five moulders in the employ of the E. C. Stearn Company struck to-day because Mr. Stearns would not make his shop a union shop. Mr. Stearns had never discriminated between union and non-union men.

THE BLINDED ASSEMBLYMAN. Frank (Irieh Just Able to Appear in Court

Against Gette). Assemblyman Frank Ulrich of Brooklyn, who was stabbed in the face nearly two sults of three young men, was able yesterday for the first time to leave his home at 1022 DeKalb avenue, and go to the Myrtle avenue police court, where William Gettey of 431 Stuyvesant avenue and the latter's two companions, Frank W. Ellis and Frederick Kueck, were arraigned before Magistrate Furlong.

Mr. Ulrich wore dark stages of the stage of the state.

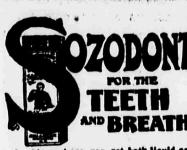
erick Kueck, were arraigned before magne-trate Furlong.

Mr. Ulrich wore dark glasses to conceal his left eye, the sight of which is gone. On his face were the scars of deep cuts.

Mr. Ulrich retold the story which led up to the attack upon him. Lawyer Driggs, who represented Gettey, asked for a dis-missal of the complaint, which was denied by the Magistrate. Gettey was held in 35,000 hail

Educational Alliance Building Annex. Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau for the enlargement of the fivestory building of the Educational Alliance story building of the Educational Alliance, at the southeast corner of East Broadway, and Jefferson street, by the addition of a six-story, twenty-five foot front annex on East Broadway, giving the building a total frontage of 112.6 feet on East Broadway and a depth on Jefferson street of about 80 feet. The improvement is to cost \$50,000. The annex is to be devoted to clubrooms and classrooms. and classrooms.

New Jewish Temple on Rivington Street. Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau for a new two-story temple, to be built at a cost of \$50,000, for the Congrega-tion Adas Jeshurun Yassan, at 58 and 60 Rivington street. It will be forty-two feet front and seventy-four feet deep, and will have a façade of brick highly ornamented and with a triple set of double-entrance



In this package you get both liquid and powder. This is the Large Size.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS LOSE.

TROLLEY COMPANY RESUMES THE RUNNING OF CARS.

Their Posts-No Violence Shown but the Company Is Preparing for It Recognition of the Union Rejected

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 18 .- The strike of the 300 trolley men in the employ of the pany which started at midnight on Thursday developed into considerable of a fizzle this afternoon, when the company resumed the running of cars from this city to Stratford and to other places near the city, with men who deserted the union. There was no disorder of any kind, and the situation is such as to warrant the assertion the strikers

From the beginning of the trouble, the company has showed a disposition to do everything reasonable to avert trouble. But the strikers made such unreasonable demands that the company took a firm stand and planned a campaign of action which has had early results. The company's fairness can be realized from the fact that it made no effort to run any cars yesterday, although it had applications yesterday, although it had applications from twenty-five of the strikers for reinstatement, and last night informed a committee of the strikers that it would make no effort to run any cars until after a conference arranged for this afternoon.

When the strikers' committee met General Manager Sewell of the company at his office this afternoon, the committeemen declared that they represented the Bridgeport branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.

America.

"As I have previously informed you," said Mr. Sewell, "I shall do no business with the representatives of the Amaigamated Association, but am willing to deal with you men as a committee of our employees and talk the situation over with a view loward a settlement.

toward a settlement."

The committee insisted upon recognition, but Mr. Sewell remained firm, and all further negotiations ceased. Within an hour after the conference the company had six cars running between Bridgeport and Stratford, the nearest suburb on the east of the city. The presence of former members of the union on the cars was a surprise to the strikers. The men who returned to work say that at the last meeting they voted work say that at the last meeting they voted against a strike because they are satisfied with their treatment at the hands of the

The company issued this statement o-day "On April 15, the company replied to the "On April 15, the company replied to the requests of its employees, in which it made several important concessions. Nothing further was heard of it until Thursday morning, May 14, 1962, at 9 45 o'clock when the committee waited upon the company's general manager and presented the identical requests which had been made before and to which the reply of April 15 was directed, coupled with the additional requirements that one Thomas McGuire, who had been discharged as a motorman, should be reinstated with full pay. The committee said they must have an answer by 7 o'clock that evening. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they were informed that the company had yielded all it could when it made the concessions set out in the letter of April concessions set out in the letter of April 15, except that in view of the almost practi-cal unanimity of opinions among the em-ployees that an injustice had been done McGuire, a reconsideration would be given

"Without further notice, and in face without any notice to the company, the without any notice to the company, the strike was put into effect the next morning by the men failing to report for work. The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company recognizes the rights of all to obtain the best price they can for their labor. It recognizes the rights of laboring men compline for their protection and for the to combine for their protection and for the purpose of obtaining the best price they

in secure for their services.
"So far as it has had no complaint to ake. On the other hand, the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company is under obligations to the public to operate its street railway lines and to furnish service all who wish to ride

intends to operate its cars and will operate its cars without delay and will its obligations unless prevented

om doing so by violence." While there have as yet been no strike breakers brought into the city, the company is preparing for a siege. Arrangements are being made in the car barns for furnishing the men with beds and rations. Arrangements have been made on the outside with contractors who will supply the com-pany with the needed number of dishes, knives, forks and spoons, and the company is making plans so that if the contro-versy develops into a bitter fight there will be provisions for the employees readily

NOT TO ABANDON SUCCESS LAKE.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Sald to Have Stopped Work There to Plan Improvements. GREAT NECK, L. I., May 16 .- Instead of abandoning his new country estate at Deepdale, it is now learned that William K Vanderbilt, Jr., stopped work to forward

new plans in the improvement of the place.
Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife are now in
France, and it is said they have come across
many new features which they will embody many new features which they will embody in their country home at this place.

It is said that Mr. Vanderbiit will erect his mansion on the bluff overlooking Suc-cess Lake, which is now occupied by a long.

WHITE PLAINS, May 16 .- Mrs. Lizetta . Neary began suit in the Supreme Court o-day for separation from her husband to-day for separation from her hisband, Peter J. Neary, alleging a number of acts of cruelty. The couple were married on Sept. 30, 1896. Mrs. Neary is the daughter of a rich property owner of Mamaroneck. Her mother owns the Larchmont Inn and Neary has a lease on it for ten years.

Thrown From a Sleeping Car Platform HELENA, Mon., May 16 .- Albert Peterson of St. Paul, a passenger on an eastbound train of the Northern Pacific railroad, fell from the train-yesterday-near Trout Creek and as a result of his injuries died in the Missoula Hospital. He was in a sleeping car and went to the rear platform to get some fresh air. Rounding a curve at high-rate speed, the train gave a lurch, throw-ing Peterson off. train of the Northern Pacific railroad, fell

Mayor and Mrs. Low in Yorktown. NORFOLK, Va., May 16 .- Mayor Seth Low of New York reached Yorktown, Va., this morning on his yacht, Surprise and the Mayor and Mrs. Low spent the day sight-seeing in that historic town. They visited Lord Cornwallis's cave and also crossed the historic battlefield upon which Cornwallis surrendered to Washington and Rochembary and its Burnington. Rochambeau, ending the Revolutionary War

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It is superior to any \$3.50 Shoe sold at other Stores, for they are machine made, and a hand sewed welt is always better than a machine sewed.

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in a wide range of designs, colors and prices, selected by our own representatives, make a unique collection.



Rugs or carpets to harmonize with any color scheme and in all sizes.

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PICKET LINE ON THE SUBWAY.

TRIKERS TRYING TO HAMPER WORK OF NEW MEN.

Over Half the Usual Force Employed and Contractors May Get All the Men They Need by To-morrow Pollec Pro

tection for Men Who Are at Work. Although the strike of the laborers on the subway seems to be fizzling out on account of the success the contractors have had in getting men to fill the places of those who have refused to come back until they get \$2 a day, the contractors said yesterday that there were incressing attempts on the part of the strikers to hamper the work. Over half the usual

force was at work on the big trench yester-The reports of trouble came from the Degnon-McLean Company and Farrell & Co. The latter firm has a Harlem section and some of the old workmen who went out on strike and came back when work was resumed complained that the strikers had established a picket line along Sixth avenue from 108th street to 120th street.

That is the section known as Little Italy. and most of the Italians who have been working uptown on the subway live there. According to the Italians who complained to Mr. Farrell no one was allowed west of this picket line without a pass from the

union officials. In this way the strikers found out who had gone back to work. Mr. Farrell notified Mr. McDonald's office of this yesterday and said that he intended to report the matter to

the police. According to the Degnon-McLean people who employ fully half the number of laborers now needed on the subway, the same thing is apparently being tried in the downtown Italian section. It was said yesterday that while the company had succeeded in getting about 1,200 laborers of the 2,000 required only 75 of these were Italians and these men were now being escorted to and

from work by policemen.
"We understand that a lot of intimida-"We understand that a lot of intimida-tion is being used," said a representative of the company, yesterday, "and that is the reason why so few Italians are applying for work. About twenty-five Italians who got a job the first day work was resumed failed to appear the next day and we heard that it was because they had been threat-ened that if they did it would go hard with them. We complained to the police and they are now seeing that the Italians are protected going to and from their homes." they are now seeing that the Italians are protected going to and from their homes."

The strike leaders denied that they had formed a picket line. A large squad of police in uniform and a number of plainciothes men were kept in front of their meeting place at 2229 First avenue all day. They said they had heard of no attempts at interfering with any men who might have gone to work, but it seemed to be the opinion that nobody in Little Italy had gone back to work.

to work.

The contractors believe that on Monday fill the strikers' places.

The police guard along the subway kept the subway workers from being interfered with yesterday, although small gangs of strikers frequently had to be chased away.

Laborers on outside jobs which are not guarded by the police are being inter-fered with to some extent. The reserves of the Wakefield station were called out yesterday to drive crowds away at several places where work was going on. SAYS STRIKERS WILL RETURN TO WORK. The rapid transit committee of the Central Federated Union will make a final report to-day on the strike of the subway laborers whose demands, as submitted by

Silk Petticoat Department. Special Offering in Silk Petticoats. in a large variety of styles, including Black, Black and White, and Colored Taffeta, also White China Silk, plain and lace

Monday, May 18th.

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(37 and 39 inches), at \$6.75, \$8.75, value \$9 to \$12.

Lord & Taylor.

ther organization, the Rockmens and

Ex avators' Union, it indorsed before the the authority of Port Warden James E. March, who supplies a good deal of the talian labor for the subway, it was said y sterday that fully one half of the strikers. will return to work to-morrow. He was asked by Giovanni Branchi, the Italian Consul-General, he says, to use his influence with the strikers to get them to return to work and sent agents among them. He promises work for them after the subway work is completed if they return and he says they will return.

Nebraska Regents to Accept Rockefeller's

Gift. Lincoln, Neb., May 16.—The Regents of the University of Nebraska, who have been is session most of the week, yesterday passed a resolution setting forth the facts about the offer of John D. Rockefeller to contribute toward a new building for the university, and approving the arrangements to fulfil the conditions of the offer. Two members of the faculty and a member of the Rockefeller committee have begun an active canvass in the business district for funds, securing thus far pledges to the amount of \$10,000 of the \$33,000 to be raised.

Killed Bis Father in a Family Quarrel HAMILTON, Ohio, May 16.-John E. Moe-bus, 63 years old, one of Hamilton's bestknown business men, was shot to death by his son, Edward C. Moebus, in the latter's store last evening. The tragedy was the result of a family quarrel of long standing, which became acute when the father, who was a widower, indicated a purpose to marry woman much younger than himelf. The wounded man died an hour after the shooting. The murderer was arrested and held without bail.

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DENCE. NOTH-

FATHER AND BABY MISSING.

Emil Frisch Took His Child Out for an Airing a Week Ago and Disappeared. The Brooklyn police have, for more than a week, been searching for E nil Frisch, 30 years old, and his nineteen-months old boy baby, whom he carried off for a short walk from his home at 5803 Third avenue on May 9. from his home at 5803 Third avenue on May 9. Frisch is employed in the trolley car barns in Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, a short distance from his home, and was of steady habits. When he left his home with the baby in his arms, he told his wife that it was a shame to keep a child in the house on such a fine day and that he would-give it as little airing.

a little airing.
The police have found no trace of father or baby. There are two other children

in the family. Murder Mystery on the Beach. NORFOLK, Va., May 16 .- A strange murder mystery developed to-day when a box 6 by 8 feet, containing the body of a white man, with the hands and cars missing, wa washed up on Ocean Beach, at False Cape, Va. The box was tightly nailed, with small opening at one end.

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